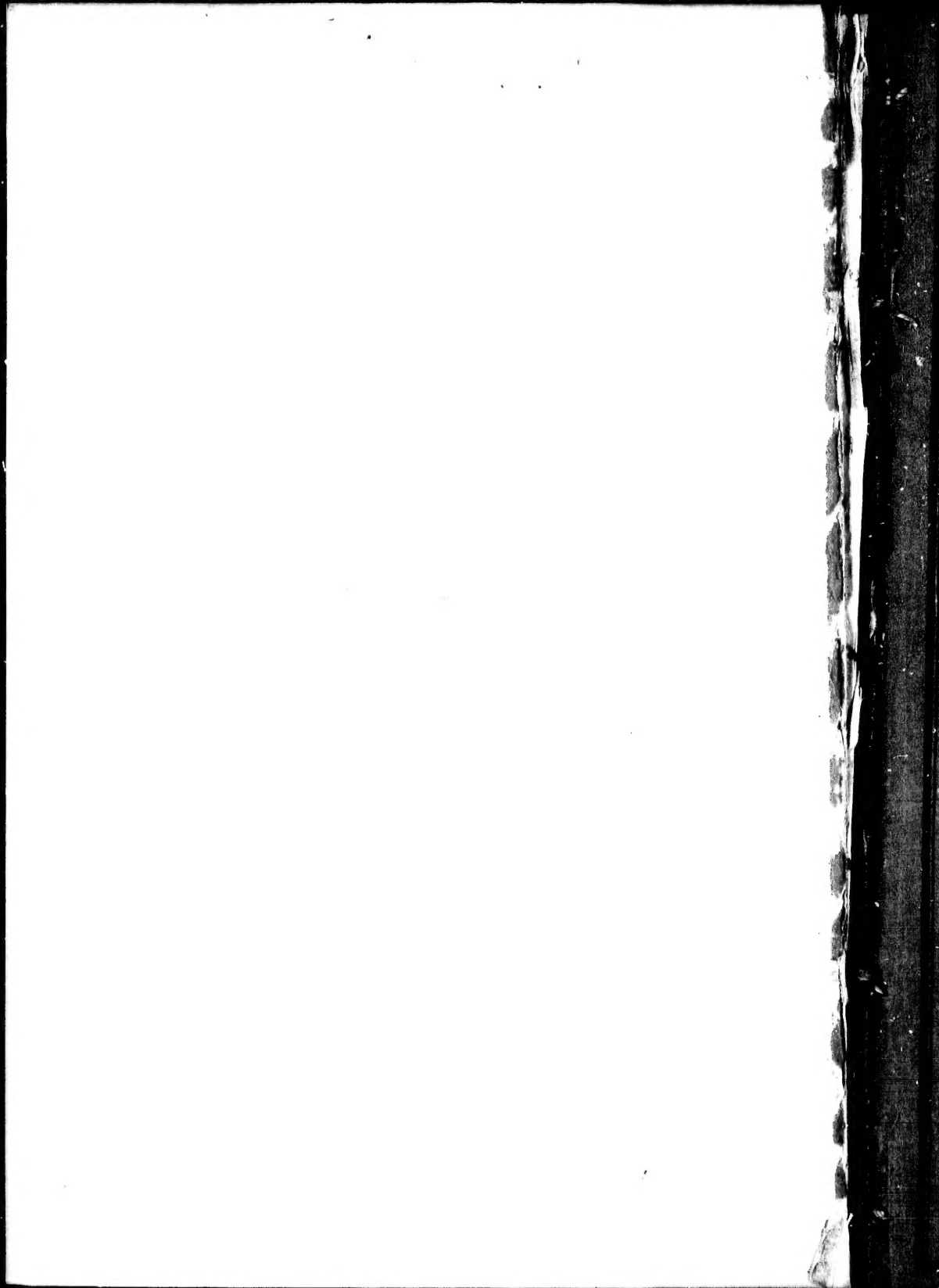




FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

3
NEW BRUNSWICK,

AS A HOME FOR EMIGRANTS

WITH THE BEST MEANS OF PROMOTING IMMIGRATION,
AND DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

BY
J. V. ELLIS.



SAINT JOHN, N. B.
PRINTED BY BARNES AND COMPANY.

1880

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PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1860.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

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AND A HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

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THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY



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P R E F A C E .

In December last, the President and Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute* proposed two prizes of Fifteen Guineas and Ten Guineas, respectively, for the best Essays upon the subject :

"New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants : with the best means of promoting Immigration, and developing the resources of the Province."

The Essays were to be delivered on or before the first day of March last ; and no less than eighteen were sent in as competitors for the prizes.

It was determined that a committee of three gentlemen, unconnected with the management of the Institute, should be appointed to act as examiners of these Essays, and judges of their merits. William Wright, Esq., L.L. D., Advocate General, the Hon. John W. Weldon, and the Rev. William Scovil, A. M., accepted the Board's invitation to act as such Committee. On the 19th April they submitted their report, in which they speak in flattering terms of all the Essays, and recommend that three of them, besides the two to which they had awarded the prizes, should be published. The following is the Essay which gained the first prize.

Being convinced of the necessity of diffusing as widely as possible the valuable information contained in these Essays, the Directors of the Institute communicated with the Provincial Government upon the subject of their publication, and distribution throughout the Provinces and in the United Kingdom. In the most liberal manner, the Government assumed the cost of printing several

PREFACE.

thousand copies of each of the five Essays, on the sole condition that a certain number should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Council; and they are now published under that arrangement.

The President and Directors of the Institute beg to express their sincere thanks to the gentlemen who undertook so readily, and discharged so faithfully, the laborious task of examining the Essays, and their entire satisfaction with the course adopted by the Government in aiding and encouraging the Institute's effort to make our country and its resources more widely known and more fully appreciated.

They sincerely trust that their endeavours to effect this desirable object may not be unproductive of good results.

Saint John, June 1860.

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PART I.

NEW BRUNSWICK, AS A HOME FOR EMIGRANTS.

THE British Colonies in North America present a noble example of the greatness that may be achieved by an industrious and persevering people, when governed by wholesome laws, enjoying free institutions, and protected by a powerful and liberal parent state. Once a few scattered settlements, in some instances so poor as to require aid from the home government for their support, they have increased in number and expanded in size, gaining strength and vigour with advancing years, until now they are little short of a powerful nation, in many of the elements which constitute national greatness.

The progress of Canada alone has been marvellous. If her history under France, commencing with her early settlement and ending with the capture of Québec, has given to her a peculiar historic interest, it is entirely secondary to the interest she has awakened by her advancement since she became a British colony. Less than a nation when compared with many of the older countries of Europe, she is in point of enterprise, in wealth and industry, the second power in America; while in the extent of her resources, in the genius of her people, and the freedom of her institutions, she stands almost without a peer. Her sister colonies in America look upon her without envy; they are proud of her position, they admire her genius—a community of interests exists between them and her, and should bind each to the other indissolubly. Their united future can only be unravelled by time; it is now a mystery to themselves; but if their past progress affords any index to their position hereafter, and human advancement continues in the ratio of progression it has exhibited in the last century, it is not too much to say that in the colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Sco-

tia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, are the germs of an empire greater than any now existing.

Canada, however, occupies so much attention that, in the eye of the people of the United Kingdom particularly, she has completely overshadowed the remaining British possessions, and she has had an interest awakened in her favour to which she alone is not entitled; for Canada, astonishing as has been her progress, has not advanced comparatively, with any greater strides than her neglected though equally progressive sister colonies. While she has been petted and praised, so to speak, like the favorite child of an indulgent mother, they have been left to carve out their own greatness as best they could. Success in an eminent degree has been the result of their labours, and this has given to them new hope that the progress which they have made will gain for them that share of attention which their position and resources fairly entitle them to.

A portion of the following pages treats of the Province of New Brunswick, now the second colony of the British Crown in North America. A colony whose age is little over that allotted to man, but whose advancement in that short period has been as rapid as that of any settlement in America. Nearly a quarter of a million of people have sprung into existence, as it were, upon land that three quarters of a century ago, was the covert of the wild beast or the hunting ground of the savage. Before the onward march of population forests have been felled and magnificent tracts of land made applicable to the uses of man; ships have been built and sent to their home upon the bosom of the ocean; cities and towns have been erected and property accumulated, worth at this moment over twenty millions of pounds.

At the commencement of the year 1783, New Brunswick was a wilderness; the only settlements being a few on the River Saint John and at the North Shore, but so small and sparsely populated as to be hardly deserving of the name. In the summer of that year a body of Loyalists from the United States, numbering about 5,000 persons, settled at the mouth of the River Saint John. The Loyalists were poor in everything but their principles—and in this they resembled their Puritan forefathers, the early settlers in New England; they sacrificed their goods, their positions, and all the endearments naturally existing around the places where they had

spent many years of their lives, and left comfortable homes in New England to settle in an unknown country, where toil and privation awaited them. But no sacrifice was too great to be made when their principles were at stake, as was the case here, for with them loyalty to their King and fealty to the Mother Country, were above all other earthly considerations, stronger even than their affection for their native land. These Loyalists were the founders of New Brunswick as a Colony. Collectively they were so poor that houses were built for them at the expense of that Government under whose control they placed themselves. What a contrast this between the New Brunswick of 1782 and that of 1860. The evidences of material wealth are now everywhere visible: they are to be seen in the cultivated valley, smiling with prosperity, in the busy factory and the bustling City; in the Railroad and the steamboat; and, above all, in the contentment and happiness that everywhere prevails.

Herein are described the country, its soil, climate and resources; the progress it has made, and its institutions; and it will require little in the way of argument to prove that New Brunswick holds out inducements, no where else exceeded, to those who have their own fortunes to make, whose capital is their labor, and in whom busy brains, toiling hands and willing hearts, are the only pre-requisites for success; or to those who in addition to these endowments are already possessed of wealth and seek for channels in which to increase it.

OF THE PROVINCE GENERALLY.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formerly constituted one Province. In 1784 a separation took place, since when New Brunswick has enjoyed a distinct Colonial existence. The Geographical limits of the Province are within the degrees of 45° and $48^{\circ} 1' 37''$ North latitude, and between the parallels of 63° and 69° West longitude. Situated between Canada and Nova Scotia, and separated from Prince Edward Island by only a narrow strait, New Brunswick may be said to be the centre of the Colonial system of England on the Atlantic Coast of America. Canada lies to the

North, the State of Maine to the West, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to the East. The Province has a sea coast of considerably over 400 miles; her shores are washed by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, and along this extensive coast line there are numerous fine harbors and bays well adapted for the purposes of commerce. The area of New Brunswick is 27,620 square miles—larger than Belgium and Holland united, nearly twice the size of Switzerland, and larger than either Denmark or Greece. Her greatest length is 210 miles, her greatest breadth 180. The natural features of the Province are picturesque rather than bold and startling, in the sense that the traveller who has visited the Alps or the Andes understands these words. A range of mountains, the highest of which is 2170 feet, extend from the American frontier near the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, across the Province to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, skirting along the coasts of Gloucester and Restigouche; another range of hills commences near Lake Cheputneticook and runs east to the Saint John, and smaller ranges of hills cross the country in various directions; but, notwithstanding these, the general character of the surface of the country is undulating, inclining to be level rather than mountainous. The Counties bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence as far south as Kent are alternate hill and dale; Kent is almost as level as a Western Prairie. Along the Southern coast, for a distance of twenty miles inland, the land is nearly level; behind this level strip is a range of hills developed in some degree in the County of Kings. The valleys between these hills are rich in agricultural wealth, and even to the tops of the hills the forest trees are growing in luxuriant profusion. The country on each side of the river Saint John is in keeping with the other portions of the Province; for miles are tracts of level land, gradually swelling into hills, and then for a long distance hill and dale alternate—the former rising at times to the dignity of a mountain, and the latter subsiding into a valley; then the banks become abrupt and steep, and again they are terrace like, sloping away with a graceful incline from the water's edge.

New Brunswick is divided into fourteen Counties, all of which are accessible by water. In this respect nature has bestowed her gifts with no niggard hand, for the Counties

not bordering on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence or the Bay of Fundy, front on the River Saint John, while through their interior run numerous smaller streams, feeders for the main river, and navigable for various distances, thus opening up these Counties for the enjoyment of, or at least a participation in, the ocean trade of the Province. This is an advantage not to be underrated, for no matter in what County the settler locates he finds himself within easy reach of navigable water.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PROVINCE.

Between the years 1833 and 1844, Dr. Gesner, a gentleman of much scientific attainment, was employed in examining and defining the Geological structure of the Province. His survey was never completed, and up to this date the Geology of New Brunswick, if not altogether unknown, is not sufficiently known to enable a correct statement to be given of the wealth which lies concealed beneath the soil. From the examinations made by Dr. Gesner, he was led to classify the different formations thus:—

Recent Alluviums,	Coal Measures,	} Rock.
Ancient Alluviums,	Silurian,	
Tertiary Deposits,	Cambrian, and	
Red Sandstone,	Unstratified,	

The latter consisting chiefly of Granite, Syenite, Trap, and Serpentine.

Dr. Gesner's classification was disputed by Dr. Robb, of King's College, Fredericton, a gentleman long resident in the Province, and a Geologist of no mean ability. He considered that the Red Sandstone should be placed after the Coal Measures, as it was an older formation; and the weight of geological authority seems to indicate the correctness of his position. Even Dr. Gesner finally admitted that Dr. Robb was right. The position to be assigned to the Red Sandstone, it was at one time supposed, would indicate the character of the Coal Measures, but recent examinations seem to show that New Brunswick is rich in her deposits of Coal, no matter what may be the precise place to which the Red Sandstone is entitled.

As this is not intended to be a scientific description, it

will convey to the mind of the general reader a better idea of the Geology of New Brunswick, to divide the Province into three great Geological Divisions, and to treat of each division separately, rather than to follow the system or plan of any preceding writer. Those divisions, then, are:—

- 1st. The area occupied by the Carboniferous Rocks.
- 2d. The area occupied by the Silurian Rocks.
- 3d. The area occupied by all other formations.

1. The Carboniferous system may be safely divided into the *Coal Measures* and the *Red Sandstone*. The *Coal Measures*, alone, are said to cover an area of over 7,000,000 acres,—more than one-third of the whole Province. The Carboniferous formation of New Brunswick extends along the shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence from Baie Verte to Bathurst, and reaching inward as far as the River Saint John, it occupies, according to Dr. Gesner, “the whole of the Counties of Kent and Sunbury, the chief part of Queen’s, York, and Northumberland, a part of the County of Albert, and almost the entire area of Westmorland. The rocks of the Carboniferous series are conglomerates, sandstones, shales, limestone, clay-ironstone, coal, and trap, similar to those of the coal fields of Great Britain. Along the coast, the strata are nearly horizontal; in the interior, and especially in the County of Westmorland, they are inclined at angles of twenty degrees, and sometimes forty degrees from the horizon. The productive *Coal Measures* appear to be near the middle portion of the series, although thin seams of Coal appear in almost every part of the field.” The general character of the soil of the *Coal Measures* is light, pale in color, easily worked, capable of being ploughed early in Spring and late in Autumn, but requiring plenty of manure. Of the mineral wealth of these *Coal Measures* it is impossible to speak fully, but Dr. Gesner entertained an opinion that they would be very productive. In one of his Reports he said:—“The immense but unexplored deposits of Coal in the Province are sufficient to supply Canada and all the demands of the extensive coasts of the Gulf; they are capable of sustaining manufactories, railroads, and steam communication, to an extent scarcely to be contemplated in the present day, and they will also

support a trade with other parts of the world." The correctness of this opinion must be decided by time.

The *Red Sandstone* of the Carboniferous system is not near so extensive as the Coal Measures, but it occurs in Westmorland, King's, Queen's, Carleton, Gloucester, and Albert, with occasional patches in Saint John and Charlotte Counties, appearing generally in connection with the Coal Measures. The Red Sandstone consists of red conglomerates, fine grained red sandstone, and red clay or marl; the latter often associated with gypsum, and when so occurring it is very valuable for agricultural purposes. Some of the sandstones of this formation, especially in the neighborhood of beds of limestone are, themselves, rich in lime. Taken altogether, the soil of the Red Sandstone is superior to that of the coal Measures.

2. Second only in extent to the Carboniferous is the Silurian System, consisting principally of "red and dark colored flags and slates, limestones, calcareous and argillaceous shales, sandstones, and conglomerates." The stones of this formation occupy a large tract of country between the Meductic Rapids and Madawaska on the River Saint John. They occur on both sides of the river; and "they also occupy a chief part of the coast between Bathurst and Dalhousie, and both sides of the Restigouche; the Saint John passes through this group to the distance of upwards of one hundred miles, running obliquely across the strata. The direction of this great system of rocks is from the South West to the North East, and the strata in general are highly inclined." The Silurian rocks of the Province are rich in interest to the geologist from their fossils; and to the farmer they are also full of interest as yielding the best soil of any of the other rock formations of the colony.

These two great divisions cover an area equal to more than two thirds of the entire Province.

3. In the third division (though this is an arrangement totally at variance with Geological rules), may be classed all other formations, consisting chiefly of the Cambrian and Unstratified Rock, and the Terriary Deposits and Alluvium.

The primary rocks of granite, gneiss and mica slate form a broad belt, extending across the Province, near its centre,

in a North Easterly direction. This belt enters the Province from the United States, above Woodstock, and includes in its breadth the range of hills known as the Tobique Mountains. It is 40 miles wide at its Western extremity, but it gradually narrows as it proceeds North East, until it finally disappears, before reaching the Bay Chaleur, near Bathurst. Smaller belts of granite appears at different places, as it occurs, according to Dr. Gesner, beneath all the stratified deposits. A well developed "ridge of granite crosses the Cheputneticook River and Lakes, intersects the Digdequash and Magadavic Rivers, and sends off a branch that finally reaches the Saint John at the head of the Long Reach." A belt of *trappean* and *syenite* rock reaches from the Kennebecasis along the northern boundary of the County of Saint John to Hopewell in Albert. Its average width is ten miles, and it is situated a distance of about ten miles from the Bay of Fundy. A tract of *trap rock* runs north-easterly from Chamcook, near Saint Andrews, crosses the Saint John at the Long Reach, and finally disappears in King's County, before the Coal Measures. *Trap* occurs in various other places in the Province, and it penetrates by many dykes and veins the whole strata of the Cambrian and Silurian systems. The *Metamorphic rocks* succeed the trap; they consist of "gneiss, micaceous, hornblende, talcose, chlorite and argillaceous slates, with crystalline limestone, quartzite, conglomerate, grauwacke, and grauwacke slate, in which scarcely any regular order of succession can be traced. A group of these beds skirts the whole shore of the Bay of Fundy, from Salisbury Cove to Chamcook Bay, averaging about eight miles in breadth." Clay slate, and grauwacke, is found in Charlotte, Saint John County, and Northumberland. Many of the Metamorphic rocks belong to the Cambrian system.

The soils made from the different rocks mentioned in this division vary, some of them are very productive, others are poor, according to the nature of the rock from which they are made.

The *Tertiary Deposits* are divided by Dr. Gesner into two kinds—one containing fresh water shells, which he terms the "Upper Tertiary," and the other the "Lower Tertiary," containing marine shells. The tertiary deposits are principally beds of sand, marly clay, and marl, of

various shades of color, and different degrees of thickness. They occur along the coast both of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

There are also two kinds of Alluvium—the fresh water and the marine. The former is caused by the deposit of matter carried along by the rivers; it occurs largely on the River Saint John and the Restigouche, and, indeed, in a greater or less degree on all the rivers in the Province. In the River Saint John there are large islands formed by the deposit of matter brought from its sources and tributaries, and the fertility of these islands is almost marvellous. “The *marine alluviums*,” says Mr. Perley, “are carried inwards by the rapid tides of the Bay of Fundy, and spread along its estuaries, where, in the course of time, they become grass-bearing marshes, and being rescued from the sea by embankments, finally produce clover and wheat. These ‘dyked marshes,’ as they are termed, possess extraordinary and enduring fertility, and exist extensively in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tides rise to the height of fifty feet and upwards.” The marine alluviums occur rarely in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the only deposit of note, and it is comparatively small, is at the mouth of the Restigouche River. One of the “dyked marshes,” divided between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, contains over 250,000 acres.

OF THE RIVERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Rivers of New Brunswick are so numerous, that it would be impossible in the limits of a work like this, to mention in detail even a third part of them. It can be safely said, that, in comparison to its size, no other country in the world has such a great and useful water power. Indeed, the whole face of the Province is covered with rivers, and no inconsiderable number of them are of a size and volume equal to many of the best known rivers of Europe; the scenery along their banks is raised to an eminent degree of beauty by foaming cascades and dashing falls, here so numerous as to excite little attention on account of their picturesqueness. These rivers teem with fish, and their

banks are the resort of almost every species of game peculiar to the country. But the beauty of their scenery, or their value to the sportsman, are nothing compared to the facilities they afford in the settlement of the Province. They open up the finest tracts of country to the farmer; they enable the laborer to bring the products of the forest to an easy market; they fertilize the soil, and exert a genial influence upon the climate; and, in future years, as wealth increases, factories and mills innumerable will spring up along their banks, giving employment to thousands of industrious people.

The River Saint John is second in importance to the Saint Lawrence. It is to New Brunswick what that River is to Canada—a great natural highway for commerce. The Saint John has its rise in the Mejaumette Portage, in the highlands between Canada and the State of Maine, and for a considerable distance is the boundary line between that State and the sister Province, and between Maine and New Brunswick. Its entire length is 450 miles. From its mouth, at the harbor of Saint John, to a point above the Grand Falls (where it commences as the boundary line), it runs for 225 miles exclusively through British territory; its east bank only, for a distance of 75 miles further up towards its source, is within the Province,—its west, for the same distance, belongs to Maine; 112 miles above this its course is entirely through American territory; and a further distance of 38 miles to its source, it is the dividing line between Canada and Maine. The basin of the Saint John extends over an area of 17,000,000 acres, 9,000,000 of which are within the Province, and comprise, for the most part, some of the finest land on the continent. The Saint John is navigable for vessels of about 100 tons to Fredericton, 80 miles from its mouth, and steamers, of light draft of water, ply to Woodstock, 62 miles further up, and at some periods of the year they ascend as far as the Grand Falls.

Many of the rivers that enter the Saint John are navigable for steamers for various distances—some of them for as many as thirty miles from their confluence with the main river. By smaller craft they can be navigated almost to their sources. It is impossible to enter into any details respecting these rivers, however desirable it may be to do so, for the purpose of describing the fertile lands and mag-

nificent forests, opened up by the Saint John and its tributaries to the trade of the world, because it would occupy by far too much space to do so and mete out justice to each one.

The scenery on the River Saint John in the summer season, and in early autumn, is extolled by disinterested travellers, as being superior to any river scenery in North America, but this is disputed by those who have at the same seasons explored the Restigouche.

The number of travellers who pass up and down the St. John annually is estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000.

Next in importance to the Saint John is the Restigouche, which empties into the Bay Chaleur. Its entire length is over 200 miles; its basin is 4,000 square miles; it is navigable for vessels of a large size eighteen miles from the head of the Bay Chaleur. Many of its tributaries are very large, and its navigable waters, and those of its tributaries, are calculated to extend at least 400 miles.

The Miramichi discharges itself into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. For a distance of 40 miles along its bank it is navigable for vessels of 800 tons, and it might be so improved as to open it up for ships of 1,000 tons; it divides into two branches, each of which are navigable for a distance of 100 miles. It has a large number of tributaries.

The Richibucto is navigable for ships fifteen miles, and the tide flows inland twenty-six miles. It empties into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

There are several other rivers emptying into the Gulf,—as the Nepisquit, Kouchibouguac, Buctouche, Shediac, Cocagne, Tabusintac—all of which are navigable for various distances. But those named do not comprise anything like the entire list.

Besides the Saint John, there are other rivers of less importance discharging into the Bay of Fundy, as the Petiscodiac, which is 100 miles long, and is navigable for nearly 50 miles the Saint Croix, Maguadavic, Musquash, Memramcook, etc. With the exception of the Saint John, the rivers emptying into the Bay of Fundy, are not near so large as those emptying into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

In the interior of the country are several large lakes, which are drained by the different rivers. One of the

largest of these—Grand Lake—is 30 miles in length, and is navigable from one end to the other, and for a considerable distance up one of its tributaries. There are other navigable lakes, nearly equal in size to Grand Lake.

OF THE HARBORS.

With such an extensive coast line as New Brunswick possesses, she cannot be without several fine harbors. The principal of these on the Bay of Fundy are Saint John Harbor, Saint Andrews, Chignecto and Shepody Bays, and Cumberland Basin. On the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the mouths of the different rivers form good harbors; at the head of the Bay Chaleur are one or two very fine harbors; Miramichi Bay is a fine sheet of water. There are several other smaller harbors.

The capacity of these harbors varies; but some of them, as Saint John, Restigouche, and Miramichi, are capable of receiving ships of the largest tonnage.

OF THE CLIMATE.

Nothing is less understood abroad than the characteristics of the climate of this Province. The people of Great Britain entertain an idea that this is a country where one-half of a man's life is passed in a continual shiver, that it is here so cold as to be destructive to health, so foggy as to keep one continually wet, and generally so unpleasant as to allow only about one-half the pleasure usually enjoyed in other places. Yet, this is the reverse of the fact, and none are more surprised to find it so than Englishmen themselves, who come here with their minds made up to shiver with the cold, as emigrants to the far west are supposed to do with the ague. Persons from the old country, who reside here for several years, generally testify that their imagination of the country was much colder than the country itself.

The average range of the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer is from 88° above to 18° below zero. At the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, at Woodstock, Fredericton, and other places in the interior, it is sometimes lower

than 18° in winter, and in summer it is occasionally above 88° , but cases of this nature are not common.

The whole number of days in the year during which the mercury in the thermometer is below zero, rarely exceeds twenty. The winter of 1859-60 produced but fifteen in the City of Saint John, and on one of these days only, and that at seven o'clock, A. M., was the mercury at 15° below; at midday it was about 4° . It rarely happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. There are generally in the course of the winter season three or four spells of cold weather, and these occur over the whole breadth of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at the same time or nearly so. Towards the close of December, the middle of January, and between the 5th and 21st February, these cold spells occur: between them are thaws, rains, and comparatively warm, sunny days, during which the average range of the mercury is from 10° to 40° .

There is, of course, a difference of temperature in different parts of the Province. The atmosphere which surrounds those places near the sea is always more humid than that of inland places; and thus, in summer the coast is cooler than the interior, while, from the same cause, it is warmer in winter.

In general the winters are pleasant; and a few days of extreme cold are nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. But the winter here is a necessity. Providence seems to have designed every thing in its proper season, for a great portion of the trade of the Province depends upon its winters: it is during this season that the operations of the lumberman are carried on to the greatest advantage, and what is termed an "open winter," that is, one in which there is an undue amount of rains and thaws, has often a bad effect upon his labors.

Nor is it the lumberer alone that is benefitted. The frosts of winter and the amount of snow that falls have the effect of adding to the general fertility of the soil; and it has always been found that, after a winter in which there has not been too great an alternation of heat and cold, the ground is much more easily worked than it is after a mild winter.

There is another thing with respect to the winters which should not be overlooked; that is, the amount of enjoyment they bring to a great portion of the people, in the way of

the usual winter sports. Any person who has spent a year in Saint John must testify that there is more social pleasure, more exhilarating sport and innocent amusement, more genial good fellowship cultivated at this season, than at any other; and the same may be said of the whole Province.

The summers are warm, and have the effect of developing vegetation at a rapid rate. In the interior of the Province the heat is greater than on the sea coast, where (as already stated) the temperature is reduced by the sea; but in some of the lovely valleys of the interior, the calm blue sky, the green and luxuriant vegetation, the indescribable balmy quiet that prevails, remind one of the summers of Italy; though, of course, the summer season is much shorter than that of Southern Europe.

As the season advances towards the autumn months, the summer still lingers, as if regretting to quit the scenes of beauty it has created—and then is produced the "Indian summer," a season of rare and exquisite loveliness, that unites the warmth of summer with the mellowness of autumn.

The prevailing summer winds are the west, southwest, and south.

Another erroneous idea that obtains to a great extent in England, is in respect to the fogs of New Brunswick. The country is often described as "foggy;" yet the reverse of this is the fact. That portion of the coast bordering upon the Bay of Fundy is, it is true, visited by fogs; but the extent of country covered by them does not justify the application of the epithet to the whole Province. As well might England be termed a "foggy country," because of the almost impenetrable fogs which sometimes envelope London. The counties on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and in the interior, are entirely free from the unwelcome visitor; and even that portion of the Province bordering on the Bay of Fundy does not suffer so immensely as is imagined.

The rain that falls throughout all the British Colonies in America is more equally distributed than in corresponding or more southern latitudes of Europe, while the number of rainy days is smaller than in England.

The climate is more or less affected by the Arctic regions, from whence it is said the cold comes in waves, sweeping over the whole continent. It is also affected by the Gulf Stream, which has a softening influence upon it. Its worst

feature is not the extreme heat or the extreme cold, but rather the sudden changes to which it is subject, particularly in winter. No better proof of its general salubrity need, however, be required than is shown by the healthiness of the Province. Epidemics are unknown, the proportion of deaths is 1 to 100, while the extreme longevity of many of the early settlers, and the large yields of the crops, afford proof positive that the climate is a good one, being largely productive of health and exercising a beneficial influence upon the soil.

OF THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The general character of the soil of New Brunswick may be inferred from the remarks made in the geological description of the country.

In a Province so extensive there must, of course, be many different kinds of soil, varying in their productive capability. The richest lands are the "dyked marsh" of Westmorland, and the alluvium deposited along the banks or forming islands in the rivers. The marsh lands of Westmorland have, for the last seventy years, annually produced hay without having had the soil renovated by manure. Along the banks and through many of the rivers are deposits of alluvium forming intervals of the finest description. The Saint John and its larger tributaries are rich in formations of this kind. Some fine lands also occur in the basins of the river, as is the case between the Peticodiac and Kennebecasis, (which latter is one of the most beautiful streams uniting with the St. John). Here is situated "Sussex Vale," designated the garden of New Brunswick; yet there are other equally beautiful spots throughout the Province.

Although the soils vary, and one kind of land may be better suited for growing the valuable cereals than another, yet everywhere, except on the barrens or in the swamps, fair crops of these may be raised. But no matter where the farmer settles down, if he is careful, industrious and persevering, he will meet with an ample return for his labour. If the district in which he resides does not produce wheat as abundantly as he may wish, it will yield a good crop of corn; or failing this, buckwheat may be the most remunerative; if neither of these, it will produce potatoes or turnips, or vegetables of some kind in such quanti-

ties as will leave him no cause for complaint. In many places crops of all kinds may be raised to great advantage.

With reference to agriculture, there is one thing that, in justice to the soil of North America, or its climate, or both, should not fail to be mentioned. In no matter what part of the country a piece of land may be situated, or how poor it may be, it is capable, by a little labour judiciously disposed, of being brought to a high state of agricultural perfection. As an example, the State of New Hampshire may be cited, justly termed the "Granite State," in consequence of the predominance of granite, which seems to cover its entire surface. Here, upon the solid rock, as it were, are farms that in appearance and productiveness can compare admirably with those of more favoured climes. The "hanging gardens" of Eastern romance are not more marvellous than those apparently bare rocks teeming with vegetable life. This productive power, which the most barren soil in America seems to possess, may be due more to the skill of man than either of the causes mentioned above. It is certain, however, if it does not really exist in the soil, it is capable of being introduced into it.

In a report upon the agricultural capabilities of the soil of New Brunswick, submitted to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province in 1851, by Professor Johnston, that gentleman, referring to certain comparisons he had made, said:—"On the whole, therefore, I think the result of this comparison of the actual productiveness of the soil of New Brunswick with that of other parts of North America, ought to be very satisfactory to the inhabitants of this Province, and is deserving of their serious consideration. So far as my knowledge of the intermediate country goes, I am induced to believe that the agricultural capabilities of New York are at least equal to those of any of the north-eastern States. If New Brunswick exceeds New York" (which by Professor Johnston's comparisons it did) "it ought also to exceed all the States of New England.

"And if it will in this respect bear a favourable comparison even with Ohio and with Upper Canada, it becomes doubtful how far, on the whole, the other Western States are superior to it."

One of the most interesting comparisons made, and referred to above, is here submitted:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE.

	<i>State of New York.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Wheat,	14 bushels.	19 bushels.
Barley,	16 "	28 "
Oats,	26 "	34 "
Rye,	9½ "	20½ "
Buckwheat,	14 "	33½ "
Indian Corn,	25 "	41½ "
Potatoes,	90 "	226 "
Turnips,	88 "	460 "
Hay,	—	1½ tons.

"The superior productiveness of the soil of New Brunswick," says Professor Johnston, "as it is represented in the second of the above columns, is very striking. The irresistible conclusion to be drawn from it, appears to be, that looking to what the soils under existing circumstances and methods of culture are said to produce, the Province of New Brunswick is greatly superior as a farming country to the State of New York."

The general average of the weights of the above crops in New Brunswick is:—

Wheat,	60 11-13 lbs.,	Indian Corn, 59½ lbs.,
Barley,	50 "	Potatoes, 63 "
Oats,	38 "	Turnips, 56 "
Rye,	52½ "	Carrots, 63 "
Buckwheat,	48 8-11 "	

In commenting upon the above, the writer before referred to, says:—

"These average weights over a whole province, when the land is new, and manured only in rare intervals, indicate a capacity in the soil and climate to produce grain for human food of a very superior quality."

The annexed table exhibits at once the comparative productiveness of the places mentioned therein:

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE—IN BUSHEL.

	<i>New York.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>	<i>Canada West.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Wheat,	14	15½	12½	19
Barley,	16	24	17½	28
Oats,	26	23½	24½	34
Buckwheat,	14	20½	16½	33½

	<i>New York.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>	<i>Canada West.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Rye,	9½	16½	11½	17
Maize,	25	41½	21½	41
Potatoes,	90	69	84	226
Turnips,	88			456
Hay,	1½ tons.	1½ tons.		1½ tons.

Prof. Johnston submits, in his report, a comparison between this Province and the most favoured agricultural localities in the State of New York, and thus remarks upon it:—"In the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear from a comparison of the above numbers, that the whole Province of New Brunswick, taken together, exceeds even the favoured Genesee Valley, and the southern shores of Lake Ontario."

The last census of New Brunswick was taken in 1851, and the crops of the Province are stated to be as follows:—

Tons of Hay,	225,093
Wheat, bushels,	206,635
Indian Corn, bushels,	62,225
Barley, "	74,300
Buckwheat, "	689,004
Oats, "	1,411,164
Beans and Peas. "	42,663
Potatoes, "	2,792,394
Turnips, "	539,803
Other root crops, "	74,880

There was in that year 643,954 acres of land under cultivation, 18,601 persons were engaged in agriculture, and there were owned in the Province 106,263 neat cattle, 50,955 cows, 22,044 horses, 160,038 sheep, and 47,932 swine and the amount of butter manufactured was 3,050,939 pounds.

The amount of land cultivated in New Brunswick does not produce anything like a sufficiency of food for the maintenance of the population; this has not been because agriculture has not been remunerative, but because of the apparently greater inducements held out to the mass of the people by other branches of industry. But these inducements have, in many cases, only proved *apparent*, for, although agriculture nowhere makes men suddenly rich, yet there are so few risks—its general returns are so fair—that those engaged in it often grow rich much faster than

those who are engaged in a more *brilliant* but not so steady a profession as farming. The farmer in New Brunswick has an excellent opportunity of doing well, for not only are his yields of crop large, but every article he can produce commands in the market a price that cannot fail to satisfy him.

To show the extent to which the agricultural products of foreign countries is imported into New Brunswick, the following statistics are extracted from the Customs returns for 1858. The quantity is the import of one year—the value is stated in sterling:—

Butter and Cheese,	303,205 lbs.,	value £10,492
Beans and Peas,	2,539 bushels,	" 963
Apples and Pears,	13,254 brls.,	" 6,884
Plums and fresh fruits, } not tropical,	1,657 packages,	" 824
Flour,	226,649 brls.,	" 214,842
Rye Flour,	203 "	" 182
Buckwheat,	420 cwt.,	" 235
Wheat,	67,152 bushels,	" 17,173
Indian Corn,	55,576 "	" 8,307
Oats,	103,952 "	" 8,837
Barley,	12,540 "	" 2,401
Corn Meal,	21,518 brls.,	" 16,658
Meal (oat and peas,)	915 "	" 1,170
Potatoes,	9,600 bushels,	about 1,000
Turnips,		about 45
Carrots,		about 110
Onions,	1,419 brls.,	value 650

Making an aggregate value of £290,793

During the same year the exports of these articles, the produce of the Province, was:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter, Cheese, and Lard,	16,516 lbs.,	£1,000
Flour,	140 brls.,	140
Grain, including oats and corn,	12,806 bushels,	1,295
Vegetables, including potatoes, } turnips, etc.,	31,494 bushels,	3,240
Total,		£5,675
Value of imports, - - -	-	£290,793
" exports, - - -	-	5,675
Balance against Province, -	-	£285,118

Nothing can more clearly show the undeveloped state of the agricultural resources of New Brunswick than the foregoing statements. It may be objected that, the Province not being a wheat growing country, the item for Flour should not be included; but this objection is not entitled to much weight, for New Brunswick is capable of supporting its own inhabitants, and any deficiency made by the importation of Flour should be repaired by larger exports of those articles of agriculture which can be produced so plentifully.

Although it cannot be gainsaid that New Brunswick offers every facility to the agriculturist, it must be confessed that her resources in other respects, at least in lumbering and ship-building, have been developed to a much greater degree than in agriculture; but this is a state of things not likely to be of much longer duration. The number of farmers is rapidly on the increase, and a determination seems to have taken hold of every branch of society to leave no efforts untried for the development of this most important—this greatest branch of industry.

In each County of the Province there is an Agricultural Society—in some counties more—and there has lately been established a Provincial Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of watching and protecting the interests of the farmers generally. The annual reports of these societies speak in high terms of the increase that is taking place in the number of farmers, the improvements made in the qualities of crops, and the interest that is being manifested amongst the farmers; and there is every reason to hope that hundreds and thousands of persons will be induced in a few years to enter upon the valuable lands now lying waste, and improve them; thereby enriching themselves and benefitting the country.

The farmers of New Brunswick are all, so to speak, in good circumstances. Many of them are rich, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labour of former years. The majority of them are men who commenced life twenty or thirty years ago with literally nothing. They went into the woods; the first clearing they made was of a few yards whereon to build a hut; that done, their clearing has gone on extending year after year, (the hut being replaced by a commodious frame house), until now it counts a goodly number of broad acres, whose fertility enables their owner to live in plenty, oblivious of the trials that sur-

rounded his early life, and rejoicing in the prosperity Providence has bestowed upon him through his own exertions. These remarks upon the agriculture of New Brunswick cannot be better closed than with the following extract from some remarks made by the most Rev. Dr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, while addressing a meeting in Saint John. "He had spent," he said, "years in Italy, had been twice in France, he knew every county in Ireland, and had seen most of England, and many other countries, but he never saw any other country teeming with greater abundance of everything necessary for the sustenance of man; no country more highly endowed by Providence with beauty and fertility than this appeared to him to be, when on his visitation during the summer season, he travelled through various districts, and saw on every side fields of potatoes, and corn, and vegetables, such as could nowhere be exceeded, and the people in a corresponding degree comfortable, happy and independent."

OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Within the past few years, in particular localities, a great impetus has been given to the development of the mineral wealth of New Brunswick; but even at the present time, for want of sufficient capital, and because of the limited knowledge that prevails regarding the geology of the Province, this great source of riches remains comparatively untouched.

It has been already stated that the carboniferous system of rocks cover an area equal to more than one third of the entire Province. In such an extensive formation of this nature, coal must abound; but until within the last few years very little of it was raised in New Brunswick; and, indeed, it was questioned by many whether it existed in sufficient quantities to pay for its working. A seam had been opened for several years at Grand Lake, one of the feeders of the Saint John River, and about nine hundred tons of coal were taken from it in 1851; but this, of course, was little better than nothing.

Within a few years the discovery of a new species of coal, or mineral substance resembling coal, in Albert County, has directed much attention to that County, and one or two

other seams of coal have been discovered. The coal of Albert is principally bituminous and cannel, and is of a superior description for the manufacture of coal oil, gas, etc. In 1859, 15,000 tons of the first mentioned coal was taken out, and it sold at the mine for \$15, or £3 sterling per ton. During the past year a vein of pure cannel coal, ten feet wide, has been discovered in the same County, and preparations are being made to work it on an extensive scale. In the vicinity oil works have been erected for the manufacture of oil.

The discoveries in Albert have been a source of much gratification to the people of the Province, as evidencing that abundant supplies of coal do exist, and that the coal measures are not so barren as some have supposed. Indeed, it is likely that more critical examinations of other sections of the country will prove that localities where coal is now only supposed to exist in small quantities, are rich in their deposits of this precious mineral.

The value of the coal exported in 1858 was £13,743; in 1859 the exports were nearly three times as valuable.

Iron.—Iron ore abounds in New Brunswick. It has been found in considerable quantities near Woodstock (of the hæmatite species), and smelting works on an extensive scale were at one time in operation there; very fine iron being produced. The bed of iron found near Woodstock is in three separate strata of respectively 28, 15 and 27 feet. Iron ore has also been found in considerable quantities on the Nerepis Road, some distance below Fredericton. Its thickness is described as varying from 20 to 60 yards. One great reason why the iron of New Brunswick is not worked more extensively is accounted for by the fact that as yet coal has not been found in the vicinity of the ore, and the cost of its conveyance thither so increases the price of the smelted iron as to prevent its finding a ready sale. This is an obstacle, however, that time will overcome.

Gypsum is found at several places in the Province. On the Peticodiac River, where it exists in large quantities, works are now in course of erection calculated to produce, during the working season, 500 barrels per day. In 1858 the amount exported was 188,780 cwt., but in previous years as much as 300,000 cwt. have been sent abroad. There is no diminution in the amount raised, but there is

greater demand for it for home consumption, as it makes an excellent manure.

Copper and *lead* are also found; and it is believed that the former exists in considerable quantities.

Among the useful stones *Limestone* may be mentioned, large quantities of which are burned annually. In 1858, 60,240 bushels of lime were exported; the amount burned the same year was about 250,000 bushels. *Sandstones* of various kinds are quarried. In Albert County large quantities are raised and sent to the United States. Some of the most handsome stores and private residences in New York, are built of freestone from New Brunswick. The Sandstone is found in every shade of colour from blue to grey. Other valuable building stones are raised, such as *Granite* and *Marble*—the latter of fair quality.

Materials for *paving* and *tiling* abound. An excellent description of blue *flagstone* is found, and also *roofing slate* of good quality.

Grindstones are manufactured (and considerable numbers exported) from the Granite and Syenite rocks. A very fair quality of grindstone is made from one kind of *Sandstone*. In 1843, 2,100 Grindstones were manufactured in the Province. In 1851, the number was over 50,000.

Potter's Clay and *Fire Clay* are found abundantly. Large quantities of bricks are made, numbers of which are sent to Nova Scotia.

Among ornamental stones may be mentioned—*Agates*, *Jasper*, *Amethyst*, *Garnets*, and *Chert*. *Pure Crystal* are also found.

The various materials required in glass making are to be found. Also refracting materials as *Asbestos*, *Plumbago*, *Soapstone*, and *Islandic spar*.

Naptha of a superior quality is found. In 1858 the export of *Manganese* was 334 tons. It is found in considerable quantities.

Iron Pyrites for the manufacture of Copperas; *Sulphate of Barytes* used in mixing White Lead, and the various *Ochres*, from some of which fire proof paint has been already manufactured, are also found.

Salt of a superior description has been manufactured.

Annexed is a list of the various rocks and minerals mentioned by Dr. Gesner, the greater portion of which are found

extensively. Some of these have been mentioned above, but the list is here made complete: Granite, Syenite, Roofing Slate, Porphyry, Mica Slate, Talcosc Slate, Limestone, Hydraulic Limestone, Marble, Alum, Slate Coal, Graphite or Plumbago, Ochres, Iron Ores, Manganese Ores, Galena or Lead Ore, Grindstone, Freestone, Sulphuret of Copper, Amethyst, Agate, Jasper, Hornstone, Thompsonite, Stilbite, Apophyllite, Hornblende, Feldspar, Chlorite, Garnets, Talc, Asbestos, Magnesite, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Barites, Gypsum, Potter's Clay, Fire Clay, Sulphate of Iron, Tourmaline, Turpentine, Iron Sand and Iserine.

The mineral springs are *salt, sulphurous, carburetted, hydr gen, and ferruginous.*

It is calculated that the produce of the mines and quarries of New Brunswick in 1861 will be *thirty-five hundred per cent.* greater than their produce in 1852. The increase being principally in coal and the various building and grindstones.

OF THE FOREST.

The principal article of export from New Brunswick is the produce of her forests. In the manufacture of lumber thousands of her people are engaged, and a large amount of capital is invested; and to such an extent is this business prosecuted, that it has been proved to a demonstration that New Brunswick can produce more lumber of certain kinds than there is a demand for in the British market.

Some idea of the extent of this trade may be formed from the subjoined statement of lumber—the growth, produce, and manufacture of this Province—exported in 1858, a year of great commercial depression:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Boards, scantling, and plank, } exceeding nine feet long, }	13,116,000 feet.	£24,921
“ not exceeding nine feet,	5,710,000 “	7,454
Clapboards,	309,000 “	1,002
Deals, exceeding nine feet long,	198,718,000 “	377,944
“ not exceeding nine feet,	10,067,000 “	14,561
Ship knees,	138 “	138
Laths,	25,714 m.	5,616

Carried forward,

£481,988

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Brought forward,</i>		£431,938
Lathwood,	1,045 cords	1,045
Pickets,	63,619,000 pcs.	4,895
Box and hogshead shooks,	123,747	12,532
Door and window materials,	100,000 feet.	815
Staves,	60,480	114
Sleepers,	10,222	391
Shingles,	86,260 m.	11,319
Spars and masts,	61,452	2,066
Birch Timber,	13,732 tons.	15,084
Spruce "	361 "	320
Pine "	62,135 "	81,871
Total value,		£563,090 stg.

There are several small items not included in the above list; but an idea may be formed of the value of the timber trade, when it is stated that the above £563,090 represent more than half the value of the other exports of the Province (for the same year) put together, excepting of course the value of newly constructed ships.

In 1852, 223,676 tons of shipping were employed to convey the lumber exported from the port of Saint John and out ports; in 1856, 281,821 tons were employed; in 1858 (the year for which the figures are given above) 195,528 tons were employed; in 1859, 275,012 tons—showing an increase in the tonnage in the last year of 79,484.

The *quality* of the timber sent from New Brunswick is of the finest description, a fact to which even the lumber manufacturers of Canada bear testimony; for in answer to a query put to them at a meeting held in Ottawa the past year, they replied for the information of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the following terms:—"Very little wany timber has up to the present been manufactured in, or exported from, this Province," because "the Saint John, N. B. market appears up to this time to have fully supplied the wants for choice timber in Britain; and timber from that quarter has always been more esteemed and *maintained higher prices* than the best description shipped from Quebec."

For many years to come, New Brunswick will continue to export timber and lumber in considerable quantities, her capacity for doing so being as yet almost undiminished.

The principal exports are of spruce, pine, and birch ; but the Province produces haematack, fir, maple, cedar, butter-nut, oak, ash, and a variety of other woods, all of which are used in a greater or lesser degree in the manufacture of articles for home consumption.

It may be well to mention also that in addition to the timber exported and specified above, large quantities of pine and spruce and other woods are used in the erection of houses and the building of ships in the Province, which should be taken into account when speaking of the productiveness of its forests.

OF THE FISHERIES.

The Fisheries of New Brunswick are exceedingly valuable, but they, like the mineral wealth, are comparatively undeveloped. Indeed, owing to the attention given to lumbering, no other branch of industry, except that of ship-building, may be fairly said to be developed at all. With the frontage which New Brunswick possesses upon the sea, it is apparent that the facilities afforded for carrying on the fishing business are very great ; and though these facilities have been neglected in the past, it is believed that the apathy which existed concerning them is fast being dispelled. The provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty extend to the people of the United States a participation in the fisheries around the coast of British North America, and they have not been slow to avail themselves of the wealth thus opened up to them. Their success seems to have had a good influence upon the Provincial fishermen, who, now that they have an able competitor, are determined at least to enjoy a share of the treasures before neglected, and in a few years, it is believed, the deep sea fishery will be as actively prosecuted by Colonial as it is now by American fishermen.

There are several fishing stations belonging to New Brunswick upon the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. The total value of the fish of every kind taken annually may be estimated at about £150,000 sterling, a little more than one quarter of what it should be. The fish exported in 1858 was valued at £50,564 stg., but the actual value is considerably in excess of this sum, as many

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of the vessels engaged in fishing proceed direct from the fishing grounds to the United States, and no account can be kept of their cargoes or the value of them.

The principal fish are the salmon, shad and gaspereaux—the alewife of commerce—codfish, pollock, hake, herring and mackerel. The salmon fishery is very valuable; as many as 40,000 salmon have been taken in the course of a single season at the mouth of the Saint John; a large portion of which are sent fresh to the United States and command remunerative prices. At the entrance to the Miramichi 400,000 lbs. of salmon are annually put up “preserved” for export. The gaspereaux and shad fishery is next to the salmon, and like it may be termed “in-shore fishing,” as the fish enter the fresh water to spawn, and are taken in weirs along the shores of the bays and rivers, and in drifting nets a short distance from land, in almost fabulous quantities.

Fishing for codfish, hake, and the other mentioned fish (except herring, which is also taken along the shore*), may be termed “deep sea fishing.” It requires more capital and more labour than the other; but it can be made very productive. “In-shore fishing” is vigorously prosecuted; but few are engaged in the other branch.

Shell fish of various kinds, such as oysters, lobsters, etc., abound; while the rivers are stocked with fish of the usual fresh water varieties. In addition to the fish named many other kinds are taken, some valuable as food, and others only for the manufacture of oil.

Mr. Perley, the Fishery Commissioner of New Brunswick, has said, in one of his reports to the Provincial Legislature:—“There is probably no part of the world where such extensive and valuable fisheries are to be found, as within the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nature has bountifully provided within its waters the utmost abundance of those fish which are of the greatest importance to man, as affording not only nutritious and wholesome food, but also the means of profitable employment.

“These fisheries may be prosecuted as well in the open waters of the Gulf as within every bay, harbor, creek, cove and inlet in connection with it.

* Mackerel is taken along the shore—but it may also be prosecuted very profitably at sea.

"The immense products which might be obtained by a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries for herring, cod and mackerel, would not only furnish a fruitful source of profit to a railway, but they would afford such an amount of remunerative employment to all the productive classes, as almost to defy calculation. They would enable the Province to open up and prosecute a successful trade with several foreign countries, with which at present the merchants of New Brunswick have no connection whatever.

OF MANUFACTURES AND SHIPBUILDING.

Aside from the ships built and the lumber sawed New Brunswick can hardly be called a manufacturing country; yet it would be unjust not to say that there are many articles required for home consumption which she produces in considerable quantity. The census of 1851 gives the following as the number of factories and manufacturing establishments in operation in that year:—261 grist mills, 584 saw mills, 125 tanneries, 52 weaving establishments, 8 breweries, 11 foundries, 5,575 hand looms, and 94 unenumerated factories.

As the water power of the Province is very great, it is evident that as the population increases along the banks of the rivers, and the resources become developed, manufacturing will spring up; and the demand for many articles now imported will be answered at home.

As an example of the rapidity with which the Province advances, it may be mentioned here that when Railway works were commenced a few years ago, there was not an establishment capable of producing other than the simplest works in connection with such an undertaking. Now, however, locomotives are built in St. John, equal in every respect to those imported; and cars in nowise inferior to any manufactured abroad have also been made.

There are in the Province, potteries, oil factories, paper mills, cotton mills, factories for the manufacture of chairs, buckets, and other wooden ware, nail factories, planing mills, soap and candle factories, plaster mills, brick yards, and other works of different kinds in addition to those named as taken from the census. Large quantities of maple sugar

are also manufactured annually—the amount being about 500,000 lbs.

Ships are, however, the great article of manufacture. In 1848, there were built 86 ships of 22,793 tons; in 1853, 122 ships of 71,428 tons were built; in 1854, 135 ships of 99,426 tons; in 1857, 148 ships of 71,989 tons; and in 1858 76 ships of 26,263 tons; in 1859 as near as can be ascertained, the tonnage of ships built was 40,000. The average value of these ships is about £7 stg. per ton.

Within the last year or two, there has been a decline in the number and tonnage of ships built in New Brunswick when compared with those of a few years preceding; but this is owing to the depression of the shipping interests throughout the world, and not to any falling off in the capacity of the Province to manufacture ships. Whenever this business again revives New Brunswick will be able to produce as many ships as a market can be found for in Europe.

As far as the character of New Brunswick ships is concerned, *that* is a matter of history at the present time; they are equal in beauty, in durability and in speed, to any wooden ships now manufactured; they obtain the highest classification at Lloyds; and even at the most depressed commercial seasons, they have obtained the best prices in the English market.

The amount of capital employed in shipbuilding is very large; and in busy seasons, when numbers of ships are being built, mechanics engaged in this branch of industry, receive a high rate of wages; and the general business of the Province is sensibly affected thereby.

Saint John is the principal shipbuilding place; but vessels are constructed on the main river and some of its tributaries, and at various places along the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

In comparison to her size and population, New Brunswick is the largest shipbuilding country in the world. In 1849 she built one ton of shipping to every five of her inhabitants; in the same year, according to Andrew's Report to Congress, 256,579 tons were built in the United States, being about one ton to every 79 of the free inhabitants. In 1854 New Brunswick built one ton to every two of her inhabitants, while in 1852 the proportion in the United States was one ton to every sixty-five of the free

inhabitants. In the State of Maine the proportion was about one ton to every five of the inhabitants.

In 1854, 99,426 tons of shipping were built in New Brunswick; in 1852* the United States, with a population one hundred times greater, built only 351,494 tons. In 1852 only two States of the Union exceeded New Brunswick in the number of tons built—viz: Maine, 110,047 tons; New York, 72,013 tons: in New Brunswick 58,399 tons were built. In 1854 New Brunswick built 27,000 tons more than New York in 1852. In 1853 the average tonnage of all the vessels built in New Brunswick was 585; the only State in the Union whose average tonnage exceeded this was New Hampshire, where, in 1852, it was 679; but in that year the whole number of ships built in New Hampshire was only 14, with a total tonnage of 9,515. The average tonnage of the ships built in the United States in 1850 was 200; in 1852 it was 243; in New Brunswick in 1850 it was 354; in 1852, 495.

The above figures clearly demonstrate the shipbuilding capabilities of New Brunswick. In this branch of industry she is far ahead of her sister colonies, and can compare favourably with the mother country.

OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The commerce of New Brunswick has increased rapidly since 1784, until now, in proportion to her population, her imports and exports are equal to those of any of the great commercial nations of the globe; thus demonstrating at the same time the vastness of her resources and the wealth of her people.

In 1829 the imports were valued at £643,581 stg., and the exports at £457,855 stg.; in 1850 the imports were £815,531, and the exports £658,018; in 1855 the imports were £2,068,773, and the exports £1,104,215; in 1856 the imports were £1,521,178, and the exports £1,073,351; in 1857 the imports were £1,418,943, and the exports £917,775; and in 1858 the imports were about £1,170,000,

* The last year for which I have returns.

and the exports £816,780. Those of 1859 exceed those of 1858 by nearly one quarter.

The difference against the Province between the imports and exports is accounted for (to say nothing of the value of the ships sold in the English market) by the fact that the value of the exports given above is only the estimated value at the time of exportation; the real value at the market in which they are sold is much greater. Thus in 1857 the whole exports of the Province are set down at £917,775; but the English blue book for the same year shows that the imports into Great Britain alone were £1,102,111 stg. The increase on the exports to other countries in addition to this would more than make up the difference.

The years 1853 and 1854 were years of unparalleled prosperity, during which the trade of the Province increased with astonishing rapidity; in later years there has been a decline when compared with these; but taking 1848 and 1857 as two extremes it will be found that in nine years the trade of the Province has nearly doubled. In 1848 the total value of exports and imports was £1,268,607; in 1857 the total was £2,336,718, neither of which include the value of ships built.

The imports of Canada in 1853 were £7,995,359 currency, an average of about £3 14s. to each individual in the Province. In the same year the imports of the United States were about £2 7s. per head. The value of the imports of New Brunswick were £2,059,329 currency. Assuming the population in that year to have been 200,000, we find the imports to have been over £10 per head for every man, woman and child in the Province—a sum so enormous as to seem almost incredible were it not borne out by figures.

In the same year the exports of Canada were set down at £2 15s. per head; of the United States £2 7s. 2d.; while those of New Brunswick were £9 8s. 8d. per head. These figures are in currency, and the value of ships built is included in the exports. The year 1853 is chosen, because in that year Canada attained her greatest prosperity—and thus a fair opportunity of comparing her trade relatively with that of New Brunswick is afforded.

In 1854 the imports into New Brunswick were £2,068,773 stg., and supposing the population in that year to have been

206,000, the average value of the imports per head was £10 sterling. In the same year the exports were £1,104,215; there were 99,426 tons of shipping built, which valued at £7 stg. per ton would make the whole exports £1,810,197, or nearly £9 stg. for each individual in the Province. In the past year the exports averaged about £5 s'g. per head. The Provincial Secretary estimates that New Brunswick imports to the value of £5 12s. per head; and Great Britain to the value of £5.

The English Blue Book for 1857 gives the imports from Canada for that year as being of the value of £2,663,034; those of New Brunswick (as already stated) were valued at £1,102,111; thus showing that in that year Canada, with a population eleven times greater than New Brunswick, sent to the United Kingdom goods valued at only a little more than twice the value of those sent from New Brunswick.

In the year 1824 there arrived at the different ports in New Brunswick 914 vessels, with a tonnage of 219,567 tons; in 1840 there arrived 2,910 vessels, with a tonnage of 365,597; in 1856, 3,222 vessels, with a tonnage of 645,756; and in 1858, 3,146 vessels, of 573,473 tons.

In 1824, 898 vessels, of 227,720 tons, cleared; in 1840, 2,952 vessels, of 408,966 tons; in 1856, 3,375 vessels, of 704,149 tons; in 1858, 3,151 vessels, with a tonnage of 597,167. The tonnage of 1857 gave employment to about 25,000 seamen.

The amount of tonnage entered inwards at the United States in 1851 was about 4,993,440, or about one ton to every four of the free inhabitants. In the same year the tonnage entered inwards in New Brunswick was 489,150, or about two and a half tons to every inhabitant.

In 1850, 882,116 tons of shipping entered inwards at the ocean ports of Canada. In New Brunswick the same year the amount was 436,622, or a little less than one half that of Canada.

Facts like these show most plainly the trading capabilities of the Province.

In like manner, the tonnage and number of vessels owned in New Brunswick is proportionately greater than the number and tonnage owned in the United States. In 1848 the Province owned 763 vessels, of 113,825 tons; in 1850, 807 vessels, of 121,996 tons;

in 1855, 506 vessels, of 110,451 tons; in 1857, 357 vessels, of 160,508 tons; and in 1858, 812 vessels, of 139,095 tons, being a little over one ton to every two of the inhabitants. In 1852 the entire tonnage owned in the United States was 4,138,439, or about one ton to every four and a half of the inhabitants of that country.

OF THE POPULATION.

The population of New Brunswick in 1783, after the Loyalists landed, is estimated to have been 11,457. In 1824 it had increased to 74,176, just 57.7 per cent. In the ten following years it had increased to 119,457. In 1840 the population was 154,000; in 1851, 193,800; the census of 1861 will bring it up to 240,000. In twenty years after its settlement the population increased more than one hundred per cent. In the past twenty years the rate of increase has been 46.48. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom between 1841 and 1851 was at the rate of 13.20 per cent. In New Brunswick it was 23.24 per cent.

The population of the United States in 1800 was 5,305,925. In 1850, it was 20,250,000, an increase of nearly 400 per cent in 50 years. In 57 years, between 1783 and 1840 the population of New Brunswick increased eleven hundred per cent.

Assuming the census of 1861 to give the number of inhabitants as 240,000, it will be found that in 78 years the population has increased twenty one hundred per cent. In 1824 the population was 74,176, in 1840 it was 154,000, more than doubling in sixteen years.

In thirteen years, from 1838 to 1851 the population of Nova Scotia increased from 199,028 to 276,117. In 17 years from 1834 to 1851 the population of New Brunswick had increased from 119,457 to 193,800—an increase much larger proportionately than that of Nova Scotia.

Between 1841 and 1851 the population of New Brunswick increased 23.24 per cent., exceeding the increase in the State of Maine during the same period 7.29 per cent.; that of New Hampshire by 11.79 per cent.; and that of Vermont by 16.07 per cent; and it has exceeded their aggregate and average ratio by about 10.86. In the same period the increase in Massachusetts was 11.10 greater than

in New Brunswick. But taking the four adjoining States together, their increase is exceeded by that of New Brunswick by about 2 per cent.

Since 1783 the population of the Province has doubled every 17 years.

OF THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

It is almost impossible to arrive at any correct idea of the property owned in New Brunswick; it is probably over £25,000,000. The Secretary of the Province estimates that each individual inhabitant, if the wealth were equally distributed, would own real and personal property to the extent of \$140. This appears to be large, but it is probably within the mark. In 1851 the wealth of the United States if equally distributed, would give about \$350 to every free inhabitant. Only two States of the Union exceeded in wealth (per head) in 1851, the supposed wealth of New Brunswick at the present. These were the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; in the former of which the average is \$511, and in the latter \$540. It is about equalled by Louisiana, South Carolina and Connecticut. All the other States are considerably under \$400 per head. The wealth of Great Britain per head exceeds that of New Brunswick, but in this Province it is more equally divided.

OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Ordinary Revenue in 1784 was £742; in 1789 it was £962; in 1803 it was £3,731; in 1814, £25,878; in 1824 it was £44,620—these sums are exclusive of certain fees collected by the Imperial Government. In 1834 the Revenue had increased to £96,375; in 1840 it was £110,047; in 1845 it was £126,656; in 1850, £104,933; in 1854, £203,054; in 1856, £147,248; in 1857, £167,063; in 1859, it was £168,726, with £24,634 additional as a Railway impost.

The tariff of the Province is so arranged that no more taxes are levied than is necessary for the purposes of carrying on the Government and supporting or aiding such institutions of the country, as are chargeable to the

revenue. It is stated by the Provincial Secretary that the taxes in New Brunswick—direct and indirect—are about 17s. 6d. per head; in the United States 32s. per head; and in England 60s.

The indirect taxes are about 11s. per head. The revenue is not wholly derived from the duty imposed on exports and imports.

A large portion of the revenue is returned again directly to the people in education grants, road grants, and grants of various kinds for opening up the resources of the Province.

The funded debt of New Brunswick, on the 31st of October, 1858, was £706,800 currency, and the floating debt £157,564, making the total of indebtedness £864,364. The assets up to the same period were £737,657.

By far the larger portion of this debt has been incurred in the construction of a Railway across the Province, from which it is believed New Brunswick will derive incalculable benefits.

OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Province is now engaged in the construction of a Railway from Saint John to Shediac, to connect the waters of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. This road it is intended shall ultimately connect with the railway systems of the United States and Canada. About 62 miles of it are now completed, and it is believed that in the summer of the present year, the portions now under contract between Saint John and Shediac (including the 62 miles) will be opened, making a route of 114 miles. The portion of the road now opened has paid its working expenses, and left a handsome surplus beside. Of course this work is undertaken upon borrowed capital, but the resources of the Province are so great as to shut out any fear that the liability incurred will ever become a heavy burthen upon the people.

The annual expenditure on account of the railway is over £200,000 sterling per annum, and the number of people employed in constructing the road, the wages paid to them, and the stimulus it has given to the mechanical, industrial

and agricultural interests of the Province, has already proved of great advantage to New Brunswick.

When the section of the road from St. John to Shediac is completed, it is believed that measures will be taken to push the line either to the Canadian or American frontier, or perhaps to both.

A Company is also engaged in building a Railway from Saint Andrews to Woodstock—which is now nearly completed; and latterly the same Company have contracted with parties for the finishing of this road to the Canada boundary line, where it is intended to unite with the "Grand Trunk" of that Colony.

From this it will be seen that for several years New Brunswick will afford employment to labourers and mechanics without number, and the construction of works of such magnitude will attract hither large numbers of persons of those occupations.

OF THE ROADS.

In addition to the means of internal communication afforded by the rivers and the railways now in construction, Great Roads intersect the country in various directions—and the streams are all bridged by Government, so that the traveller can ride from one end of New Brunswick to the other without interruption; he will meet no turnpikes* to stop his progress and prey upon his purse; the roads are free to every man who chooses to make use of them. There are sixty lines of Great Roads in the Province, the length of which is 2200 miles.

The bye roads are very numerous. In fact, in some portions of the Province every settler has a bye road for his sole use and benefit. The Legislature yearly allows a certain sum to each County for the bye road service.

In 1859 there was expended on account of the Great Roads £17,800; and on account of the bye roads, £14,000.

* The only toll bridge is the "Suspension Bridge" over the Saint John River, near the City.

OF THE POST OFFICE.

The postal arrangements are efficient. The Post Office Department is under the control of the Post Master General, who is, by virtue of his office, a member of the Colonial Government. An uniform rate of 3d. currency is charged upon all letters for transmission through the Province or sister colonies. Newspapers are free of postage. A slight charge is made for pamphlets and magazines.

In 1852 there were 30 post offices and 105 way offices; the total length of mail routes in that year was 2,160 miles; the number of miles travelled was 474,471. In 1858 there were 39 post offices, and 241 way offices; the length of the mail routes was 3,006 miles; and the number of miles travelled (in thirteen months) 571,236.

This increase of mail routes is very satisfactory evidence of the onward progress of the settlement of the Province.

OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Province contains 17,677,360 acres, one half of which, at the very least, remains yet to be disposed of. Land is very cheap, and there is no obstacle in the way of a man becoming a freeholder almost as soon as he arrives in New Brunswick. There are two modes of purchase of the Government Lands—either by cash purchase, or by obtaining it under the "Labor Act."

When land is obtained under the Labor Act the party purchasing it actually pays nothing, though he gives a nominal price of 3s. per acre. But this price is paid in labor on the roads—such roads being for the settler's own benefit. After complying with certain regulations, and performing a part of his stipulations, he receives a title to his land. No land is sold under the Labor Act unless that intended for actual settlement.

Land purchased by cash is put up at auction at a certain place in each County, upon the application of the party wishing to purchase. The upset price is three shillings per acre. There is rarely any competition, and it is generally sold at that rate. If the purchase money is paid immedi-

ately, a discount of 20 per cent. is allowed; but if the buyer chooses he need pay only one-fourth the purchase money down, and the remainder in three yearly instalments.

A large quantity of land is owned by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, respecting which they lately made the following announcement:—

“The Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company have resolved, until further notice, to sell lands situated on lines of road within the tract belonging to the Company, in lots of 100 acres to 300 acres each, suited to the convenience of purchasers, at five shillings currency per acre, dividing the purchase money into instalments spread over six years, as follows—viz: Deposit on signing agreement to purchase, 1s. per acre; second year, no instalment required, 1s. do.; third year, 1s. do.; fourth year, 1s. do.; fifth year, 1s. do.; sixth year, 1s. do.; without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.”

Land owned by private individuals is often offered for sale, and, of course, commands a higher price, according to its quality.

There is an Emigration officer at Saint John, whose duty it is to give immigrants all information necessary respecting the country, its soil, the vacant lands, the best localities for settlement; and his services should never fail to be invoked by parties coming to the Province, and intending to reside here.

The number of cleared acres of land is probably not over a million.

OF EDUCATION.

The liberality with which New Brunswick provides for the education of her people is excellent evidence of her enlightened spirit. Every effort has been made to place the blessings of education within reach of the humblest individual; nor have these been unavailing, for the Common School system, though not yet perfect, is rapidly be-

coming so, and even as it now stands, it is a credit to the people and reflects honor on British institutions. It cannot be said that "chill penury" here represses the noble rage of any who desire to learn; neither need the "genial current" of the soul in the poorest child be frozen for want of knowledge.

The Province annually spends large sums for education; but it could not make a better investment of its money, for the generation now growing up will hereafter repay an hundred fold all that it now receives.

In the year 1852 there were 688 Parish Schools in New Brunswick, and the number of children attending them was 18,591. In 1858 the schools had increased to 762, and the scholars to 24,138. In the latter year £25,000 was allowed by the Province for Educational purposes; in 1859 this sum was increased by about £5,000.

Besides these Parish Schools there are Superior Schools, where the youth receives an education to fit him for College; and the several religious denominations have educational establishments of an excellent order for the training of youth, where the higher branches of learning are taught.

At the session of the Legislature held in 1858, an Act passed erecting King's College, Fredericton, into an University for the whole Province. This Act has just taken effect, and the University, when fully organized, will give a great impetus to education, as it is proposed by a judicious system of free scholarships to open the University to the ambitious lads at school in each County of the Province.

A Training and Model School is also in operation for the education of Teachers.

OF RELIGION.

Like the mother country, there is perfect freedom of conscience in New Brunswick. Every man is at liberty to worship God in whatever way he may see fit to do so. The offices of trust in the Province are open to every one, without reference to his particular form of belief.

In 1851 there were 423 places of worship in New Brunswick; and the clergymen were divided as follows: 1 bishop and 59 clergymen of the Established Church of England;

one bishop and 25 priests of the Roman Catholic Church ; 8 clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland ; 13 of the Presbytery of New Brunswick ; 3 of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ; 1 of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia ; 33 Wesleyan Methodist Ministers ; 72 Baptist Ministers ; 4 Congregational Ministers.

The number of churches and clergymen has increased 25 per cent. within the past ten years.

OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

By a Law of the Provincial Legislature each County in the Province may become incorporated, elect a Municipal Council, and raise money by taxation or otherwise, sue and be sued, and transact any general business appertaining to a Corporation, enact local regulations for the government of the County, and devise means for its improvement and for the developing of its resources.

The Council is made up of two Councillors from each Parish in the County ; these Councillors choose a Warden to preside over them. Every male inhabitant, residing in the County, who is liable to taxation, is capable of voting at the election for Councillors. Candidates for the office must be possessed of real estate worth £150 above encumbrances.

The Municipal system is not compulsory on the inhabitants of a County, and therefore is not general ; only some of the Counties having embraced it. Those who are friendly to the system claim that its adoption by all the Counties would prove of much general benefit.

The Government of the Province is a miniature of that of the mother country. The Legislature is composed of three branches : the Governor who represents the Monarch ; the Legislative Council, consisting of twenty-one members, appointed for life, is the Colonial House of Lords ; and the House of Assembly of forty one members, represents the British House of Commons. The members composing the latter are elected by the people, every male inhabitant " assessed in real estate to the amount of £25, or personal property, or personal and real together, amounting to £100, or £100 annual income," is entitled to vote, so that the suffrage is nearly universal.

The Executive Council consists of nine members, who are the advisers of the Governor. When the acts of this Council fail to receive the sanction of a majority of the House of Assembly, it is, according to the theory of Government here as well as in England, supposed to have lost the confidence of the people, and its members are forced to retire. Most of the principal offices of State are held by members of the Executive Council; and when they are appointed to these offices the approval of their constituents must be received before they can remain in them.

As in England, the Legislative Council has no power to emanate money votes—such privilege belonging solely to the popular branch of the Legislature.

In all matters relating to its own affairs the Province governs itself. The royal prerogative is rarely used in opposition to the will of the people expressed through the Legislature.

The system of government is plain, effective, and satisfactory. It is well adapted to the requirements of the people, and the present position of the Province is to be attributed in a great degree to its mode of government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are many matters connected with the Province which should have been mentioned in the foregoing, as for example, its Judiciary, its Press, its Banking Institutions, the number and increase of settlements: but space does not permit. It may be briefly stated, however, that in the City of Saint John there are three banking institutions, all of them in a healthy and efficient condition. There is also a bank at Moncton in Westmorland County, at Saint Stephens in Charlotte County, and one at Fredericton.

The Judicial system is simple, and answers the requirements of the Province most admirably.

The incorporated cities are Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton. The population of Saint John is about 40,000. Fredericton is the residence of the Governor. The number of settlements is large, and the number of their inhabitants varies from 5,000 downwards.

CONCLUSION.

There remains in New Brunswick over 15,000,000 acres of land to be cleared; there are many trees to be felled, much lumber to be sawed, many ships to be built, numerous mines to be explored, many fish to be caught, and people are required to do the work. What a prospect is here afforded to those whose hardest toil among the overcrowded populations of Europe during a long existence, is only sufficient to enable them to live from day to day, with no prospect of advancement for themselves, or hope that their children can do better after them. Here twenty years of labor as a farmer will secure to the industrious man a home. They need not be twenty years of pinching poverty, uncheered by any of the pleasures of life. They will afford much time for the enjoyment of innocent amusement, for the pursuit of literature, for the cultivation of the arts or the investigation of science; they will allow time for the performance of *citizen* duty to the State. Whatever may be the particular hobby of the man, he can by the exercise of a moderate economy, while building up a fortune, allow himself a sufficiency of means to enjoy it. In those twenty years he can educate his children, and educate them well, too, fitting his sons either to be good farmers, mechanics or professional men, agreeably to their own preconceived tastes.

The poor man who comes here, is sure of success, if he be persevering and industrious. Instances are not wanting of boys who left the mother country, and arriving here almost penniless, have, by economy, application and industry, attained considerable wealth, and been deemed worthy by their fellow citizens of some of the first positions in the Province.

It is not only to the poor man, however, that New Brunswick offers great inducements. As a rule it may be laid down that the man who commences life in any country with no capital but his labour, is not in a position to grow rich so fast as he who has a few hundred pounds to start with. If the former can secure to himself a competency in twenty years, the latter must in the same period reap a handsome

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return on the capital he invests, in addition to the profits on his labour.

There are in England especially, many men of good birth and excellent social standing, whose income is so small as to keep them in that country in a state almost bordering on penury. Without a profession of any kind, they live on from year to year, a burthen to themselves and their friends; the younger branches of some noble family, their only inheritance a share of its pride, their only hope a dependence upon patronage—their lives must be miserable. Men so situated, should seek a home in this Province. Here their money would be really serviceable—it would bring them ten times the amount of comfort they could procure from it in England. They could become useful to the State; and they could look forward with some degree of hope to the future welfare of their children. In England the class of persons referred to are nonentities: if they could be induced to come to this country they would soon learn to do the share of work allotted to them, for their own happiness and the good of their fellow men.

Again, there are in the United Kingdom many farmers in fair circumstances, but who, from the pressure around them, are not able to advance. If not becoming poorer they are not getting richer; all their exertions for advancement are unavailing; and they are saddened, depressed, disheartened. For such as these, New Brunswick offers every inducement for settlement.

But there is no limit to the people that must be benefitted by seeking a home in New Brunswick, where it is certain that by industry the poor man may become rich, and the rich man richer. Under the constitution of the Province every man enjoys the same privilege as his neighbour; wealth is of no avail against talent; and industry and integrity are the sure passports to success. The Province offers to every one the inducement of a comfortable home; all who seek employment may find it; and to those especially who till the soil, or who desire to do so, she affords opportunities and advantages equal, if not superior, to those offered by any other portion of America.

A colony of Great Britain, New Brunswick is endowed with the liberal institutions and enlightened sentiments of that country; she has a free press, a free government, and

a prosperous and contented people. Her progress since her settlement in 1784 has been remarkable; her present position is enviable, her future bright and inviting. The policy pursued toward her and her sister colonies is ample evidence that the Statesmen of England have not shut their eyes to the power that is here growing up. The Colonies are learning self-dependence and self-government; lessons that their future history will prove they have not been acquiring in vain.

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PART II.

THE BEST MEANS OF PROMOTING IMMIGRATION,

AND

DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

EVERY New-Brunswicker, whether native born, or a citizen by adoption, contemplates with pride the progress this Province has made in material wealth during the past seventy years. He points with a pardonable degree of patriotic enthusiasm to the rivers covered with sailing and steam ships, the railroads, to the means of internal communication, to the advancement of education, and the progress of religion, as evidences that she is not retrogressing. He can show that she enjoys many of the advantages of civilization, which older countries boast of; he is ready to repel any insinuation against the enlightenment of his fellow-colonists; he can convince any opponent that the spot wherein his lot is cast is one of the most favoured on the face of the globe; and yet, notwithstanding all this, he is dissatisfied. Great as has been the progress, and extensive as has been the work performed, his expectations have not been realized; the resources of the country have not been developed fast enough, emigrants have not poured in as rapidly as he would wish, and therefore he feels disheartened; and though he may admit that relatively New Brunswick has advanced as rapidly as either Canada or the United States, this will not suffice to comfort him. Two opposite feelings seem to have taken possession of him—one of joy, at the good that has been accomplished; the other of sorrow, that more has not been done.

Hence it is that schemes for the development of our resources are a fertile topic of discussion, both in the Legis-

lature and among the people; and though no one of the schemes suggested up to the present seems to have been in any way superior to the others, we find that with commendable pertinacity the subject is still being pursued. It may yet produce some excellent results.

The principal, and perhaps the only, cause of trouble is that some of the resources of New Brunswick have been developed too fast, and others too slow. Too many of the inhabitants have gone lumbering, and too few have gone farming and fishing; and the object to be attained now is, to increase the number of farmers without drawing too largely from the industrial occupations; and the question briefly is, how is this to be done? Successive Governments have tried new plans, with this object in view, but they do not seem to have been attended with very satisfactory results; and, then, those who invented these plans have been blamed for their incompetency.

It is true that in times past many emigrants came to New Brunswick; but it is also true that the larger portion did not remain; and the cause of this was in the character of the emigrants themselves.

About nine-tenths of the male emigrants were men without resources of any kind; their only dependence was what they could earn by their daily labour. They were attracted to America by the, to them, fabulous reports of the wages working men received. They were not prepared to become farmers; they were not capable of becoming lumberers; shipbuilding was not their vocation; so that it was not at all unlikely that the majority of them should seek for employment elsewhere than in New Brunswick.

Some, however, did try this Province; they could not obtain that employment they sought for, and consequently they set their faces against us, and left for the United States and Canada, where, in the factories, in the public works, and in a thousand other ways, they might obtain a livelihood. Their exodus from New Brunswick is not to be wondered at; it was not because the climate was ungenial, the soil barren, or the shores inhospitable. It was solely because these men had to earn at once a pittance to enable them to live. They could not go into the forest, fell the tree, and till the land, because while doing so they must starve. There were no public works at which they could obtain

employment; in fact there were no *immediate* means of earning a livelihood at all.

A change has now taken place. The time of a heavy emigration has passed away. The late wars in Europe have had no inconsiderable effect in thinning the male population of those countries engaged in them, while these same wars have caused an increased demand for agricultural produce, and consequently an increased demand for labour. Agriculture has become much more remunerative than it was before; and the same reason does not, therefore, exist now for emigration that existed ten years before.

In addition to this, it will be remembered that three-fourths of the emigrants who formerly found their way into the United States and Canada from the United Kingdom were natives of Ireland, and one cause for this great emigration from that island was the dissatisfaction existing against English rule and the English Government. Of late years, however, the policy of the Government of England towards the people of Ireland has materially changed, and this, with the return of good harvests and the advantage of remunerative markets, has had the effect not only of staying almost wholly the emigration from Ireland, but of actually inducing natives who were abroad to return.

Besides this, Australia and New Zealand now offer inducements to emigrants that fifteen years ago were unknown; and thus we find that while the number of emigrants, from the United Kingdom at least, has actually decreased, the fields for emigration have been increased.

It is plain, then, that for many years to come the emigration from the mother country to America will not be so great as it has been in times past; and the best devised emigration scheme is not likely to effect an overwhelming rush of people to New Brunswick. Means may be taken, however, to induce hither a number of emigrants; though I do not believe that one particular scheme is more likely to effect this than another. The announcement that gold was being discovered in large quantities in an accessible part of the Province would do more in the way of attracting emigration than any scheme ever invented, though it were even a part of that scheme that every emigrant should receive a free gift of twenty acres of cleared land in the best locality on the river Saint John. In case of the gold discovery

people would rush here by thousands; the gift of cleared land would hardly induce them to come in hundreds.

The agricultural settlement of New Brunswick will be greatly advanced by the public works now in course of construction. These give employment to large numbers of people in the very localities where farming is being carried on to the best advantage; and the example thus set forth of the comfort and happiness enjoyed by the farmers cannot fail to have a salutary effect. Earning pretty fair wages on these works, men who are careful can save sufficient to give them a start upon a farm; accustomed to hard labour, the clearing of the forest is a work of comparative ease to them; and nerved by the example everywhere before their eyes, they are not likely to be daunted by common obstacles. Much good will result in this way; and I am credibly informed that during the year just closed, a number of persons engaged in railway construction, and who came to this Province for that purpose, have taken out land under the Labour Act, and are likely to become excellent farmers.

Now this simple fact has a significance that should not be lost upon us. It should teach us that instead of spending a great deal of money to induce people to come here from abroad (that is, poor people), and become farmers, we should work upon the material we have at home. We should use every endeavour to induce labouring men, unemployed mechanics, and broken-down shop-keepers, to turn their attention to agriculture, as affording them a better and surer means of livelihood than any other. By converting these classes of people into farmers, we are injuring no other department of industry; for were we even to take away so many labourers and mechanics from their manual and mechanical employments, as to create a scarcity of labor for a time, such scarcity would be of short duration, for other labourers, and other mechanics, living elsewhere, learning of the scarcity, would soon come hither and fill the vacancies. Thus a substantial gain would result, as the permanent population would be increased without affecting materially the floating population.

The great object of any emigration scheme should be not so much to bring emigrants into the Province as to increase the number of agriculturists. It is quite likely that, at the

present moment, there are in New Brunswick as many joiners, ship carpenters, and men of such professions, as employment can be found for. There are certainly enough lawyers and medical men; but there are not enough farmers; £300,000 sterling worth of food was imported last year to supply the wants of the Province. What we require is a sufficiency of producers to enable us to change this £300,000 to the other side of the ledger. This cannot be done by inviting lawyers or ship carpenters, joiners or medical men to make their homes here. It is not at all probable that we can invite enough farmers from abroad to come and live here for this purpose; but by a well-directed and vigorous system we can induce hundreds now living in comparative idleness, in the larger settlements and in the cities, instead of being consumers to become producers. The details of such a plan are not pertinent to this work. I believe, however, that it is possible, and would be worth a trial.

The resources of New Brunswick are her forests, her mines, her fisheries and her farms. Her great manufacture is shipbuilding. She derives from her forests more than half a million pounds worth of goods over and above what is required for home consumption; from her fisheries £50,000 worth; from her mines the same; but from her farms nothing. Hence, then, the necessity of straining every nerve, of making untiring exertions to render agriculture as productive to the whole Province as it is now to farmers themselves.

I do not wish to be understood as opposing emigration from Europe, or from any other place, but assimply showing the necessity that exists to have the right sort of emigrants brought to the Province at seasonable times. For instance, I do not believe that if three hundred tailors were to come here altogether, they would be received with a very warm welcome, for their services are not required in the development of the country; but let three hundred men of any trade come and signify their intention of taking land and making farms, and they will be met with open arms, and all the newspapers in the Province will express the public delight thereat.

But, as already stated, one great object will be attained, if we can succeed in the attempt to make some of our own mechanics and labourers take hold of the soil and till it; for their places will be readily filled by others. Experience

has proved that when there was plenty of work for our mechanics to do, there were continued accessions to their ranks to enable them to do it; but experience has also proved that while there is plenty of work for our farmers to do there are few farmers to do it. The reason is obvious.

If we find it possible, then, to "locate" some of our own population, we can with better grace direct our attention to Europe; but in doing so, we must keep in mind the leading idea that we want emigrants likely to become tillers of the soil, with a proportionate number only of other professions or trades; or more correctly, we want as many men of means as can be induced to come, whose capital will aid in developing our resources, and give employment to the idle; and we want also men who immediately, or in a year or two, will settle here permanently as farmers. How can these be induced to come? Or is there any probability that they can be induced to come at all? In respect to the first class of persons they are not likely to emigrate in any considerable force. Capital in Europe has so many outlets; there are so many fields in which it can be employed to advantage, that it would be folly to expect any extraordinary amount to find its way into New Brunswick. Nevertheless, I am of opinion, that were some little pains taken to spread accurate information respecting the Province and its resources, and above all its mineral and manufacturing wealth; were its position, and commercial and social advantages clearly pointed out in the best and most explicit manner, a large share of English capital, at least, which now finds its way into Russia, Sweden, and other portions of Europe, would, in course of time, be invested here.

Canada was materially benefitted by the large contributions she sent to the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851, and to that of Paris a few years after. Every article of manufacture, of trade, of her mineral, farming and fishing resources were represented; and these varied contributions, exhibiting at a glance the great producing capabilities of the Province, attracted toward her an amount of attention she never before enjoyed; the eyes of all England were at once opened to the extent of her riches, and she has since felt the benefit of the exertions she made to be properly represented on those occasions. In like manner, New Brunswick should embrace every opportunity to show that

she is not as has been represented, and as to this day believed by seven-eighths of the people of Great Britain, a cold, inhospitable and barren clime. Could we prove by actual demonstration, as well as by statements in books, that we are in every respect, except size and population, the equal of Canada, we would astonish the English people; yet in doing so we would be only proving what is actually the case.

With reference to the second class. The northern countries of Europe—Sweden, Norway and Denmark—and a portion of the German States, might be levied upon to contribute a large number of emigrants for our advantage. The people likely to emigrate from these places are of that class most apt to become good farmers; and knowing this, the Government should turn their attention to the subject; they should, by agents or otherwise, spread before these people the fullest and most accurate information respecting the Province, in all its departments; they should urge upon them the many advantages that are here offered to the industrious and the persevering man; they should, in short, use every honourable argument to impress upon their minds the superiority of New Brunswick. They should make fair provision to bring them hither by means of packet ships sent annually to the principal seaports, and when they arrived here facilitate in every way their settlement. By a similar mode of procedure, many emigrants of the required class might be persuaded to come from the United Kingdom.

The Government should have agents at some of the principal ports of Great Britain, to superintend the embarkation of, and in fact to procure, emigrants of whatever sort might be most wanted. Were there such agents, (as the Australian Government have), many emigrants who arrive in the seaport towns, with no definite idea of where they are going, further than that they are bound to America, would, with little or no trouble, be persuaded to make New Brunswick their destination, instead of New York, or Boston, or Quebec. If there were agents of this kind in the three great shipping ports of the United Kingdom, the Government might once a year at the very least, send a vessel to these ports, and it would return freighted with human beings.

Another thing that might be found to work to advantage is the founding of Emigrant Aid Societies in the principal

places in our own Province. The object of these societies is explained by their name. By the payment of a small sum annually, the members of each society are in a position to import every year eight or ten, or perhaps more, persons, for whom they immediately find employment—and give a fair start on the road to prosperity. Were these “Emigrant Aid Societies” properly conducted, they would prove of immense benefit; and they might receive assistance from Government in a limited extent to help them in their labor.

It has been thought by many that were some other system of disposing of the Crown Lands adopted, than is practised now, the settlement of the country might proceed more rapidly. One of the systems suggested is to have the lands laid off in farms of a specified number of acres each; and then to *give away* every alternate lot to any person who would improve it. The Province itself, it is contended, would be no loser by this scheme, as the alternate lots reserved for its benefit would become so much more valuable by having a settler on either side of them. The plan is ingenious; but the difficulty seems to be, that even were a clear title given of the land immediately on its being taken possession of, no more settlements would be made than are made at the present time, for even now land is so cheap as to be within the reach of even the poorest man—that is, under the Labour Act. In fact, the price of land is no object to the settler.

One of the best plans, however, that Government could adopt in reference to the public lands is to “locate” the emigration. Instead of having five hundred emigrants coming into the Province, and all settling down in localities fifty miles apart, they should be compelled to take land in such positions that they would be all near each other. A survey of the land in each County should be made, a certain portion of it laid off in Townships, with a set number of farms to each Township, and roads run through it at right angles, as Provincial Great Roads; make the settlers take any of the unoccupied farms in the Township that he may desire, giving him to understand that no bye road money will be granted him. He will then be cautious not to build his house at too great a distance from the main road, and thus will he be brought nearer to a market, while he will be so situated as not to be very far away from his neigh-

bour ; and the competition between them will likely prove beneficial to both.

Land thus surveyed might be advantageously advertised in the newspapers of the Province ; and in some foreign prints.

There are in every County of the Province large quantities of land held by individuals, of which no use is made. This land, alienated from the Crown, is "locked up," so to speak ; its owners making no efforts to improve it. In Counties where Municipal Councils exist there is a tax upon this sort of property for municipal purposes ; but in the other Counties it is not taxed at all. The attention of Government should be directed to this matter, and legislation should be had for the purpose of making land held in this way productive in some degree to the Province.

In respect more immediately to the development of the Provincial resources, it must be granted that agriculture is deserving of more consideration at the hands of the Government than any other branch of industry, and hence a liberal policy should be pursued towards it. A sum of money should be annually appropriated for the dissemination of facts connected with the capability and productiveness of the soil, the best kinds of manure, the most prolific crops ; the influence of the climate upon vegetation, and also for the encouragement of practical agriculture. A noble spirit of emulation should be fostered among the farmers of each County, and then between different Counties themselves. By this course agriculture would be elevated to a much greater dignity than it now enjoys ; the farmers, as they increased in knowledge, would increase in skill, and would wrest from the soil larger crops. The Board of Agriculture should ever have ready accurate statistical information respecting the Province ; they should annually publish a report describing as near as possible the character of the land under cultivation ; the locality and comparative worth of cleared but uncultivated land ; its market value ; the most eligible wild land for settlement upon ; the supposed value of the previous year's crops ; of what articles it was principally composed, and their relative productiveness, and such other information on agriculture as they might be able to obtain. The circulation of such a

work both here and abroad would have a powerful influence in the settlement of the Province.

To sum up the foregoing: Government should spare no pains to induce actual settlers to locate upon the wild lands, and after getting them there should exercise a judicious watch over their interests; and in the end it will be found that the more productive we are able to make and show the soil of New Brunswick to be, the more people will be anxious to earn their livelihood from it.

Another thing absolutely necessary for the furtherance of the developing process is a thorough, complete, and accurate geological survey of the Province. A survey that will not only indicate the true extent of the coal formation, or where limestone, iron, or plaster abound in the greatest quantities, but one which, in addition to these, will tell us the nature of every foot of soil, with the view of showing its present productiveness and how it may be improved. To say nothing of this, however, the recent discoveries in Albert County have awakened a fresh interest in the geology of the whole Province; and as the time has arrived when ignorance should no longer exist regarding our resources, the publication of reliable information upon economic geology will have the effect of attracting towards us much foreign capital.

The attention of the people should be directed by Government to the value of the deep sea fisheries. By a little judicious liberality many persons might be induced to enter upon the prosecution of this branch of industry; and it might be much more extensively carried on, as it is capable of almost unlimited expansion. The whole sea coast of British America is open to our fishermen; they have an excellent market, and the chances of success are greatly in their favor.

Shipbuilding and lumbering are resources or branches of industry that require no aid in developing. They have already reached the highest point, and clearly prove that they depend altogether on the home market. It may be, however, that in a few years Government will be called upon to aid the lumbering interest by increasing the facilities of getting lumber to market, for every year greater trouble is experienced in hauling logs from the woods and bringing them to the streams, owing to the fact that the

lumbermen are, year after year, getting further away from navigable waters.

Another very important consideration as regards the development of our resources, is the subject of the tariff; and how far protective duties ought to be levied for the encouragement of our own mechanics. There are some who will maintain that in a young country, a protective duty is absolutely necessary, while others with equal vehemence entirely oppose it, and characterize it as generally productive of great evils. My own opinion is, that there are conditions of a country when a protective tariff—that is, one that will protect the native workman against the foreign manufacturer—may be of much service; but this is a question more properly belonging to the statesmen of the Province, and one upon which public opinion must have great influence.

As already stated, no particular plan of emigration is likely to result in the introduction of a large number of emigrants at once; but by the pursuing of a correct general policy, keeping always in view the *actual settlement* of the Province, much land will be cleared, and many of the inhabitants who are now almost useless, can be induced to become farmers. By facilitating the emigrant's means of getting here an increased number may come; and by spreading correct information regarding ourselves and our Province we are likely to receive a fair share of all the favors falling to the Colonies in this way.

The people themselves have a duty to perform as well as the Government. Every man in the community has a certain amount of influence which he should use for the welfare of his native or adopted country. If he have friends abroad who are inclined to change their residences, and are wavering between two opinions, he should immediately set before their eyes the advantages of making a settlement in New Brunswick. In fact, he should feel that "developing the resources of the country" was a duty incumbent upon all, and that collectively and individually every citizen should bear a part; if at home, by zealously entering upon the furtherance of any scheme likely to benefit her; if abroad, by sustaining her good name, by extending information respecting her, and by inducing others to try their fortunes upon her shores.

The Press of Canada and of the United States are conti-

nually lauding the merits of their respective countries ; their extent, resources, commerce and progress, are themes upon which they love to dwell. They are ever ready to note the least circumstance that will tend to enlighten the world upon the advancement these countries are making. If such a course were more generally adopted by the Press of New Brunswick—and if the information it undertook to disseminate were reliable—the Province would soon be sensibly affected by it.

On reviewing the whole subject of this Essay, I am of opinion that New Brunswick has much to rejoice at, and nothing to mourn over, in respect to her progress ; and if in the future she advances proportionately to her increase in the past, the people of the Province will twenty years hence occupy a proud position, and New Brunswick will possess that weight and influence among the United Colonies to which her wealth, resources and intelligence entitle her.

That it may be so, is the best wish of the Author.

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